

PUBLICATIONS.

Practical Pediatrics.—A Manual of the Medical and Surgical Diseases of Infancy and Childhood. By DR. E. GRAETZER, Editor of the "Centralblatt Für Kinderheilkunde" and the "Excerpta Medica." Authorized translation, with numerous additions and notes, by HERMAN B. SHEFFIELD, M. D., Instructor in Diseases of Children, and Attending Pediatricist (O. P. D.), New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital; Visiting Pediatricist to the Metropolitan Hospital and Dispensary, etc. Pages XII-544. Crown Octavo. Flexible Cloth, Round Corners. Price \$3.00 net. F. A. Davis Company, Publishers, 1914-16 Cherry St., Philadelphia.

This little work has for its object the placing in the hands of the profession a ready reference book on Pediatrics. According to the author such a book does not exist at present. The subjects seem to have been arranged alphabetically in the German edition, but this arrangement has not been adhered to in the American edition. Instead, diseases have been subdivided according to the organs which they affect, or according to their nature. The book gives in a fairly complete way a short summary of the main points in all of the important, and many of the less well-known diseases. As the size of the book requires, the account of each disease is necessarily brief. Some of the more unusual diseases, as congenital icterus with splenomegaly, idiopathic edema, and Gaucher's disease, are omitted entirely. Other more common conditions, such as the visceral complications of the erythema group of skin diseases are quite insufficiently described. Some diseases are improperly classified, as leukemia, which is placed under the diseases of the spleen. Our old friend, "scrofula," whom we thought dead long ago, is resurrected and given quite lengthy discussion. As the term is eminently inaccurate and unscientific, and describes not a single condition but a number of different conditions, we regret to see it used in a book published at the beginning of the twentieth century. The book is nicely gotten up, and is in a handy form. It will serve very well as a book for rapid reference for the student or the busy practitioner, but is not to be recommended to those who wish to drink deep in the Pierian Spring of Pediatrics.

G. B.

International Clinics.—Volume IV, 14th Series. Philadelphia. J. B. Lippincott Company.

This volume contains various articles dealing with apropos medical subjects. In the first article Professor Hayem draws deserved attention to the harm done by unwise drugging. Professor Javal follows with a short report of the good results obtained from dechloridation in the treatment of our dropsical renal patients. Illustrating this with two clinical reports. Metzenbaum writes of the therapeutic effect of radium of low radio activity, hence of little cost. Parkes Weber and Watson of London have an article on chronic polycythemia with enlarged spleen, which they term Vasquez's disease and in which, post-mortem, the bone marrow in some of the long bones showed a reversion to the red type. Their theory that the symptom-complex is due to increased osmotic tension of the blood, seems far-fetched, and of course remains unproven. Solis Cohen draws attention to the necessity of getting at the etiological origin of joint troubles, both from a diagnostic and therapeutic standpoint. Rudolf writes on functional heart murmurs and in his article states that bruits heard in the neck (excepting the bruit du diable and those due to aneurism) are always functional, a statement with which we cannot agree. Bradford's contribution on lateral curvature of the spine is very readable, excellently illustrated, and contains valuable therapeutic advice. Young reports an instance of nerve-anastomosis for the relief of infantile paralysis, giving

the credit of suggesting the proceeding for this condition to Spiller. Lane writes of the advantage of short circuiting the colon in the operative treatment of chronic constipation in his usual interesting style. Gastric surgery, Glenard's disease, postblemactene hemorrhages all have contributions devoted to their consideration. Warthen reviews recent pathological work in infectious diseases, and Craig of San Francisco writes the last and longest article in the book—an article well illustrated, and well worth reading—on etiology and pathology of Anebrobic Infection of the Intestine and Liver.

C. M. C.

A Manual of Electro-Static Modes of Application, Therapeutics, Radiotherapy and Radiography.—Third edition. By WM. BENJAM SNOW. New York, A. L. Chatterton & Co.

This book, of about 300 pages, is readable, and well printed. The various static modalities are explained in a way easy to understand, and the good results claimed for such treatment recorded in a judicial manner. The static machine and coil as producers of the X-ray are discussed and the respective advantages and disadvantages intelligently weighed. Radiotherapy is referred to in conjunction with the various diseases for which such treatment has been practiced. The book is not rendered bulky by the insertion of unnecessary clinical reports. Little is said about the X-ray and its uses in purely medical work, but taking the book as a whole, it will serve as an introduction to the study of the subjects of which it treats.

Politics in New Zealand.—By FRANK PARSONS and C. F. TAYLOR. Published by C. F. Taylor, Philadelphia. Price 25 cents.

Dr. Taylor has condensed a good deal of matter from a much more pretentious work into this monograph with the hope that it will have a wider circulation and that interest in the scheme of politics in New Zealand may in this way be aroused. The monograph seems to give the main features of the political economy of New Zealand in concise form and will probably be of interest to those who are interested in the subject. It would certainly be well if more physicians could be induced to take an interest in politics, but it seems well-nigh hopeless.

Transactions of the following State Associations have been received: Alabama, 1904; New Hampshire, 1904; South Dakota, 1903 and 1904, and Texas, 1904.

A big association like that of Texas, with 2,393 members, certainly ought to abandon the antiquated custom of printing its transactions in an annual volume, and publish them in the form of a monthly journal.

Inaugural Address of the President of the New York County Medical Association.—By FRANCIS J. QUINLAN, M. D.

Medical and Surgical Report of St. Luke's Hospital for the year ending September 30, 1904. Chicago.

Biennial Report of the Department of Public Health of San Francisco, Calif. from 1898 to 1903.

Anti-Tuberculosis League.

The next meeting of the American Anti-Tuberculosis League will be held in Atlanta, Ga., April 17 to 19, 1905. Governor J. M. Terrell has tendered the Hall of the House of Representatives of the Georgia State Capitol for the use of the League during the meeting. The opening session is intended to be a broad one, in an educational sense, and the heads of the largest educational institutions of the United States will be invited to be present. Reduced rates will be had on all roads. Hotel rates will also be made special for visitors. Over 1000 delegates representing the leading National and State Medical Societies have been enrolled.